

## Chapter 6: Helen Keller

### Fill in the Blanks

1. Helen Keller was born on \_\_\_\_\_ June \_\_\_\_\_ in Tuscumbia, Alabama.
2. Helen's father, Captain Arthur Keller, worked as a \_\_\_\_\_ plantation owner and editor of a newspaper called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. At \_\_\_\_\_ months old, Helen fell ill with a disease called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. After her illness, Helen lost her ability to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Helen's parents noticed she was blind and deaf when she didn't respond to her father's \_\_\_\_\_ or her mother's \_\_\_\_\_.
6. As Helen grew up, she became a \_\_\_\_\_ child who often threw tantrums.
7. People advised Helen's parents to send her to an \_\_\_\_\_ for the disabled.
8. The Kellers sought help from Dr. \_\_\_\_\_, the director of the Perkins Institute for the Blind.
9. Anne Sullivan, Helen's teacher, was a former student at the \_\_\_\_\_ Institute.
10. Anne Sullivan arrived at Helen's house on \_\_\_\_\_ March \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The first word Anne taught Helen was \_\_\_\_\_, spelled as \_\_\_\_\_.
12. When Helen touched the cat, Anne spelled \_\_\_\_\_ on her palm.
13. Anne disciplined Helen by refusing to \_\_\_\_\_ to her when she misbehaved.

14. The turning point in Helen's learning came when she understood the word \_\_\_\_\_ at the water pump.
15. After learning "water," Helen learned \_\_\_\_\_ new words in a few hours, including \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Helen called the day she learned "water" as being "\_\_\_\_\_ again."
17. Anne taught Helen to read using \_\_\_\_\_ letters and later, the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
18. Helen visited President \_\_\_\_\_ at the White House.
19. In 1890, Helen moved to the \_\_\_\_\_ Institution, where she made friends with other blind children.
20. Helen learned subjects like \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and Arithmetic.
21. In 1894, Helen joined the \_\_\_\_\_ School for the Deaf to improve her speech.
22. Helen's speech remained unclear except to \_\_\_\_\_ and a few close people.
23. Famous writer \_\_\_\_\_ helped pay for Helen's education.
24. In 1896, Helen attended the \_\_\_\_\_ School for Young Ladies.
25. Helen lost her \_\_\_\_\_ shortly before her exams but still performed well.
26. In 1900, Helen became the first \_\_\_\_\_ person to enroll at \_\_\_\_\_ College.
27. Helen wrote her autobiography, The Story of My Life, which was edited by \_\_\_\_\_.
28. Helen graduated from Radcliffe College on \_\_\_\_\_ June \_\_\_\_\_.

29. Helen credited \_\_\_\_\_ for inventing the Braille system, which helped the blind.
30. Helen dedicated her life to raising awareness and \_\_\_\_\_ for the blind.

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Helen Keller was born in:
  - a) 1880 in Tuscumbia, Alabama, to Captain Arthur Keller and Kate Adams Keller
  - b) 1870 in Boston, Massachusetts, to a wealthy merchant family
  - c) 1890 in New York City, where her father worked as a newspaper editor
  - d) 1900 in Chicago, Illinois, shortly after her parents moved from England
2. Helen's father made a living by:
  - a) Working as a university professor while running a small bookshop on the side
  - b) Serving in the army and later becoming a cotton plantation owner and newspaper editor
  - c) Practicing medicine at the local hospital and writing medical journals
  - d) Managing a chain of hotels across Alabama while investing in railroads
3. After contracting 'brain fever' at 19 months, Helen:
  - a) Slowly recovered her hearing but remained blind for the rest of her life

- b) Developed temporary paralysis but regained full mobility within a year
  - c) Became completely deaf and blind, losing all ability to communicate
  - d) Suffered memory loss but could still see and hear faintly
4. Helen's behavior after becoming deaf-blind included:
- a) Sitting quietly for hours, showing no interest in her surroundings
  - b) Violent tantrums, screaming, and complete lack of social manners
  - c) Mimicking family members' actions without understanding them
  - d) Developing extraordinary memory skills to compensate
5. Anne Sullivan's teaching approach first focused on:
- a) Finger-spelling words into Helen's palm while associating them with objects
  - b) Teaching Helen to speak by feeling throat vibrations and mouth movements
  - c) Using colorful tactile objects to stimulate Helen's remaining senses
  - d) Establishing strict discipline through physical punishment
6. The water pump breakthrough was significant because:
- a) It proved Helen could memorize long sequences of finger-spelled words
  - b) Anne discovered Helen had some remaining vision in bright light



- c) It marked the first time Helen successfully spoke a complete word
- d) Helen finally understood that words represented specific concepts/objects

7. At Radcliffe College, Helen:

- a) Used a special Braille typewriter and had questions finger-spelled into her hand
- b) Attended lectures with Anne interpreting everything through shouting
- c) Only took creative writing classes that didn't require reading
- d) Was the first disabled student allowed to bring a full-time nurse

8. Helen's autobiography "The Story of My Life":

- a) Focused primarily on criticizing educational systems for the disabled
- b) Became controversial for revealing private family conflicts
- c) Was rejected by publishers for being "too inspirational"
- d) Was originally written in Braille and later translated by John Macy

9. Helen's advocacy work primarily involved:

- a) Campaigning for blind children to be educated in regular schools
- b) Raising funds and awareness about the capabilities of blind people
- c) Developing new Braille technologies for military use
- d) Establishing strict guidelines for disability etiquette

10. Helen compared Louis Braille's importance to:

- a) Thomas Edison's invention of the light bulb for its universal impact
- b) The Wright brothers' airplane for enabling new possibilities
- c) Johannes Gutenberg's printing press for revolutionizing access to knowledge
- d) Alexander Graham Bell's telephone for connecting people